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Country programme document for Benin (2019-2023)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Benin achieved strong annual economic growth of 5 per cent, on average, between 2013 and 2017, driven largely by public and private investment and the agricultural and services sectors.[1] Despite this progress, poverty remained high, at 40.1 per cent in 2015 compared to 36.2 per cent in 2011.[2] Growth remained unequal: a Gini index of 0.499 in 2015, with wide geographical and social disparities.[3] Poverty affects rural areas the most (43.6 per cent, against 35.8 per cent in urban areas), particularly in the north and the southwest. Non-monetary poverty affects more women-headed households (36.3 per cent) than men-headed households (27.1 per cent).[4] The Human Development Index is low, at 0.485; Benin ranked 167th out of 188 countries in 2015. The high level of poverty is linked to weak competitiveness and insufficient diversification of economic growth sources. The agricultural sector, which concentrates 50 per cent of employment in rural areas, is poorly developed and under-productive. Moreover, the informal sector employs 90 per cent of the workforce.[5] The unemployment rate affects 3 per cent of young men aged 15-34, against 4.3 per cent of young women and 16 per cent of young graduates. But the overall situation hides a high under-employment rate of 72 per cent among the employed population (90 per cent for women in rural areas).[6] This reality, if not properly addressed, could threaten social cohesion and peace. Gender inequality results, among other factors, from low education levels, limited professional skills, and insufficient access to production elements (land, financing, technology). Local economic development is hampered by a lack of technical and financial support. The persistence of poverty and inequality result also from the poor quality of governance and inadequate social protection systems for vulnerable groups and marginalized people.

2. Benin is a member of the major economic zones in the subregion, with an economy heavily dependent on trade with neighbouring Nigeria. The economic-commercial relationships with Nigeria have been interrupted during the last decade by shocks mainly affecting the tertiary sector. With regard to good governance, according to the World Bank Doing Business report, 2018,[7] public services face high operating costs, low-quality services and limited digitalization. Corruption remains a major challenge: according to the Transparency International corruption index, 2017, Benin ranks 85th out of 180 countries. The integrated analysis[8] of the planning system reveals that there is insufficient implementation of reforms for results-based budget management, and Sustainable Development Goals targets are poorly reflected in planning documents. Statistical capacities are low, particularly in terms of analytical data disaggregated by sector, subregion, gender, disability, and people's vulnerabilities.

3. Benin enjoys peace and stability at the political level, coupled with economic growth. Nevertheless, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, 2017, did not improve greatly between 2013 and 2017 (58.7 to 59). This reflects, inter alia, the weakness of the main regulatory institutions – legislative and judiciary – essential to consolidating democracy and the rule of law. The partisan political system is weak, undermining stability and peace during election periods; and electoral processes need to be strengthened. With respect to the security situation, Benin has been spared the terrorism afflicting other countries in West Africa. However, the porous nature of its borders could facilitate the unimpeded movement of people, including for criminal purposes: drug trafficking, cybercrime, armed robbery, and clashes between pastoralists and crop farmers are of concern. On justice and human rights, rural populations and demographics such as the poor, women, youth, and people with disabilities have limited access to justice due to inefficient enforcement of rules and

[1] Average over the last five years, International Monetary Fund (IMF), February 2018
[2] Enquête modulaire intégrée sur les conditions de vie de ménages, 2015 ; National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid.
[6] State of Employment in Benin, World Bank, 2015
[7] Doing Business report, World Bank, 2013-2018
[8] Priorisation des cibles des Objectifs de développement durable au Bénin, Ministry of Planning and Development, 2017

laws; around 45 per cent[9] of the population do not trust the justice system. Poor prison conditions and long periods of pre-trial detention persist.

4. Women represent 51.2 per cent of the population, with 79.3 per cent under 35.[10] Despite the promulgation of several laws protecting and promoting women and girls' rights,[11] and the adoption of a national gender policy and an action plan to fight gender-based violence, the rate of gender-based violence was at 79.5 per cent per year according to the 2014 annual report from listening and referral centres, and the gap between women and men persists, at 61.3 per cent in terms of living conditions and participation.[12] Employed women are paid 19 per cent less than men. Reproductive health and socio-cultural issues, along with poor education, are the major causes of these gaps. In 2015, 15.8 per cent of women had completed secondary education (and 30.8 per cent of men). Progress made in women's representation in the decision-making bodies is limited; in 2017, the proportion women in the National Assembly was 8.4 per cent, versus the African Union target of 30 per cent.[13] Continuation of this trend would hinder sustainable development.

5. Linked to sustainable development and resilience, climate change has negative socio-economic effects, leading to high vulnerability to natural disasters. During the 2005-2015 period, about 1,468 inhabitants per million were deprived of shelter each year due to natural disasters.[14] The major causes are: weak ownership and implementation of national policies and legislation; low awareness of climate and environmental risks; and unsustainable production and consumption patterns. Low availability of and accessibility to diversified sources of renewable energy for households remain environmental risks and poverty factors. In 2015, the share of renewable energy in overall energy consumption was 3.4 per cent, against the 50 per cent by 2030 target. Plant cover was threatened, with a depletion rate of 25.2 per cent[15] in 2015. Urbanization, at 44 per cent[16] in 2015, has been accelerating, leading to challenges related to urban mobility, pollution, housing, and land management.

6. Benin formulated 'Benin Revealed, 2016-2021,' a government action programme that aims to "sustainably revive the economic and social development of Benin". It is built around three pillars: (a) consolidating democracy, the rule of law and good governance; (b) ensuring structural transformation of the economy; and (c) improving people's living conditions. Given mixed results in reducing poverty and inequality, the Government developed its Sustainable Development Goals-based national development plan, 2016-2025, to include the social, economic and environmental dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. The programme for growth and sustainable development, 2018-2021, which will operationalize the national development plan, is anchored in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 of the African Union and benefits from the IMF Extended Credit Facility arrangement, approved in 2017 to address public finances and poverty challenges, whose first review was satisfactory. The Government is putting in place an inclusive coordination and monitoring mechanism to implement the Goals. This will include mobilizing stakeholders around the priority targets, with synergetic actions between sectoral ministries at the central and local levels, civil society organizations, and development partners. As a critical multilateral agency, in complementarity with other United Nations organizations and key partners, UNDP is well positioned to assist in implementing the programme for growth and sustainable development and the national development plan.

7. The midterm evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2014-2018 and the evaluation of the outcomes of the previous cycle, showed that UNDP enjoyed the trust of partners at all levels and highlighted its comparative advantage. UNDP, in partnership with the Government, spearheaded the promotion of e-governance, planning, gender mainstreaming, and

[9] Human Development Report, 2016
[10] Fourth Benin population census
[11] Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Maputo Protocol
[12] Human Development Report, 2016
[13] Fourth Benin population census
[14] Human Development Report, 2016
[15] Ibid.
[16] African Economic Outlook, 2016

evaluation of development policies,[17] as well as the conduct of other key reforms. UNDP contributed to national capacity development efforts for a more effective parliament and peaceful electoral processes. UNDP support is recognized as having sustained peace through the establishment of 77 communal and six departmental peace committees and the elaboration of national charter for social dialogue, and having promoted employment by establishing three entrepreneurship centres and developing millennium villages. UNDP has been a key government partner towards the formulation of development policies, prioritization of 49 Sustainable Development Goals targets, two related to gender equality (Goal 5), and accelerators for Goals 5, 7, 8, and 16. That support contributed to the successful participation of the Government in the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, 2017. UNDP support also allowed a better understanding of climate challenge issues, development of national and local management tools, and the nationally determined contribution.

8. The previous country programme was implemented in close partnership with national, technical and financial partners, civil society organizations, the private sector and South-South and triangular cooperation. The previous cycle revealed that the lack of an exit strategy for some projects, and mobility and insufficiently qualified human resources in public administration, can jeopardize the sustainability and ownership of some interventions. UNDP will consolidate achievements by ensuring a focused scale-up of results around Sustainable Development Goals accelerators at the local level (such as sustainable energy, youth employment, and income generating activities). Based on its comparative advantage, lessons learned, and resources constraints, UNDP will widen its partnerships, funding and stakeholder base, and take advantage of its Strategic Plan signature solutions and global and local platform support to the Sustainable Development Goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. UNDP will promote a more inclusive, resilient society, with sustainable and shared economic growth, breaking the cycle of poverty and inequality – particularly in rural and peri-urban areas – and following the principle of '*leaving no one behind*'. The transformational pathways are twofold: (a) Promoting inclusive, strong and sustainable economic growth by stimulating the local economy, providing services to youth, women, and people with disabilities to enhance their employability, and investing in sustainable livelihoods, with a focus on the vulnerable and people at risk. At-risk demographics include young graduates, unemployed and under-employed women, people with disabilities, extremely poor populations, and those located on the borders and rural areas.[18] Since the population is highly dependent on agriculture, the country programme will invest in smart agriculture, a 'green' economy, and natural resources and disaster risk management, to strengthen resilience at the institutional and community levels. (b) Promoting good governance and the rule of law by building capacities of public administration and local institutions to drive reforms that enable economic diversification, accelerate sustainable economic growth, increase income, and improve delivery of basic services, strengthening community and citizen participation in formulating and implementing public policies.

10. In line with the priorities of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, the country programme focuses on two of the three outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2019-2023, as well as the pillars of the programme of government action. The country programme aims to support the implementation of the programme of government action, 2016-2021, the national development plan, 2016-2025 and the programme for growth and sustainable development, 2018-2021. The country programme outcomes will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17. Considering the universality and indivisibility of the Goals, the country programme will support the establishment of the Goals acceleration platform to facilitate integrated and innovative solutions in collaboration with United Nations country team planning. It is based on the comparative advantage of UNDP in monitoring the implementation of international commitments and agreements, including Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris

[17] National Action Plan, 2013-2015, 'MDG Momentum: 1,000 Days of Action'
[18] Common country assessment, 2017, United Nations country team, Benin

Agreement on Climate Change. The country programme will seek to improve public policies to diversify sources of sustainable growth, particularly social safety nets targeting marginalized populations. On agricultural potential, investments will be directed towards strengthening the employability and entrepreneurship of youth, women and people with disabilities, and creating conditions conducive to participation in wealth creation, redistribution, and decision-making processes. Technical and operational capacities of vulnerable populations in rural areas will be strengthened through sustainable production and livelihoods to increase resilience.

Promoting inclusive, strong and sustainable economic growth

11. This component of the country programme will focus on capacity building for inclusive economic growth – focusing on the private sector and professional organizations in rural areas – towards economic, environmental and social viability, particularly in the north and the southwest of the country. UNDP interventions aim to innovate and scale up best practices from one to four municipalities by developing economic opportunities and improving market access for youth and women, people with disabilities, and entrepreneurs, and promoting equal pay for work of equal value in small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. In partnership with the private sector and development partners (the Global Environment Facility – GEF; the West African Development Bank; the International Labour Organization – ILO; the Food and Agriculture Organization – FAO; the United Nations Capital Development Fund – UNCDF; the Global Climate Fund, and the German Agency for International Cooperation), institutional support will be provided for establishing organizations for women and youth (including people with disabilities) in rural and peri-urban areas.

12. Technical and managerial capacities of young entrepreneurs and their access to appropriate financing and equipment, as well as entrepreneurship promotion institutions, will be strengthened. Because local products contribute to poverty reduction, processing techniques and market access will be promoted to create value chains. At the policy level, UNDP will support the Government in revising the National Employment Policy by introducing mechanisms to access finance and information. UNDP will support Benin in implementing its commitments under the Paris Agreement and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The scaling-up of best practices from the national adaptation programme of action and the nationally determined contribution will be key areas for country office interventions in designing appropriate laws, regulations, policies and strategies on climate change. Innovative approaches will be used in formulating policies and establishing a platform for the integrated management of multilateral agreements on environment and promotion of adaptable climate tools. The expected results will be improved agricultural productivity, acceleration and diversification of revenues, and improved youth entrepreneurship. UNDP contributions seek to enhance more sustainable natural resources management and better resilience to climate change. This will contribute to implementation of the 2030 Agenda and accelerate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals related to economic growth and employment, poverty reduction, gender equality, and institution-building for structural transformation.

13. UNDP will focus on three major service lines: (a) increasing the well-being and income of people, especially youth, women and persons with disabilities, by locally setting up socio-economic infrastructures and equipment that respond to basic needs, developing economic activities, and promoting self-employment, employability and entrepreneurship; (b) conserving, enhancing and restoring forest ecosystems and natural resources, and promoting affordable clean energy; and (c) improving people's resilience to extreme hydro-meteorological and climate events. These interventions are aligned with UNDP Strategic Plan signature solutions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

14. To ensure the success of this strategic option, UNDP will focus on the most vulnerable rural and peri-urban communities, and the most exposed to economic, climate and environmental shocks and stresses. The country programme will seek to reach the most disadvantaged groups in 28 municipalities, some of which are particularly exposed to flooding in the north and rising sea levels in the south. The country office will focus on capacity-building and appropriation of development tools at central and local levels in response to vulnerability to climate change and rapid urbanization. This will encompass innovative approaches to improving livelihoods by accessing agricultural technologies adapted to climate change. The programme will ensure that (a) national

and local capacities are strengthened for effective coordination of environmental interventions, ecosystem protection and disaster risk management, ensuring women's equal participation in those processes; and (b) national and local institutions have improved technical and financial capacities for the sustainable management of natural capital.

15. In interventions geared towards resilient and integrated development, UNDP, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Belgium, Japan, and the Islamic Development Bank will coordinate efforts according to their mandates, expertise and institutional capacities. Communes, local-level state administrations and civil society organizations will be involved in implementing the country programme, which is essentially 'territorialized'. A technical and financial partnership with German Cooperation, the Global Climate Fund, the Netherlands, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the West African Development Bank will help achieve the projected results. Partnerships with the private sector (local and national) to promote sustainable development will be strengthened, notably within the framework of public and private partnerships initiated by the Government. South-South and triangular cooperation will be a key driver. Regarding youth employment and entrepreneurship, agro-business and early warning systems, the best practices and lessons learned from Bhutan, Colombia, Costa Rica, and India will be expanded. The partnership strategy of the country office will build on its comparative advantage as a credible partner of the Government and others, based on its capacity to deliver effectively and to leverage vertical funds.

Consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and promoting good governance

16. A peaceful society with strong institutions is accountable and responsive to the voice of citizens, opens doors, and lays the foundations for inclusive, sustainable growth that leaves no one behind. The other component of the country programme will therefore focus on strengthening the effectiveness of the institutions in charge of the economy, good governance and human rights. In alignment with UNDP Strategic Plan signature solution 2, UNDP will provide support to help achieve Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 17, among others, by contributing to the transformation of governance through advocacy, advisory services, innovation in public administration, e-governance, civil society engagement mechanisms, and capacity-building.

17. UNDP will work to consolidate achievements in the areas of democracy, governance, conflict prevention, prevention of violent extremism, and citizen participation in sustaining peace, and will focus its interventions on: (a) support to government institutional and political reforms; (b) strategic and technical support to the central and decentralized public administration through digitalizing and simplifying procedures, strengthening the National Human Rights Commission and key checks and balances institutions; (c) support to the electoral process; (d) strengthening the capacity of judicial institutions to consolidate the rule of law; (e) monitoring the national gender action plan and advocacy for increasing women's participation in decision-making as well as in the legal frameworks, political representation and access to justice; (f) providing technical support to public institutions (parliament, Supreme and constitutional courts), civil society and the media to strengthen civic engagement and democratic oversight; and (g) supporting implementation of the Strategic Plan of the parliament. UNDP will support the peaceful management of conflicts as well as the leaders and grass-roots organizations involved in inter-religious dialogue, particularly in the border regions with Niger and Nigeria, as part of co-existence and promotion of tolerance to prevent violent extremism and radicalization. The expected results will be an enhanced democratic and electoral process and improved justice, gender equality, human rights, and social cohesion.

18. UNDP will strengthen the technical and financial capacities of national and local institutions to carry out upstream interventions based on the 2030 Agenda priorities. UNDP will support comprehensive Sustainable Development Goals-based policies and plans, at both national and local levels. As part of resources mobilization efforts for financing the Goals, UNDP will support the Government in carrying out the development financing assessment and implementing its action plan. In technical partnership with the IMF, the World Bank, Canada, and Germany, UNDP will continue its support towards full implementation of the West African Economic and Monetary Union public finance reforms, including results-based budgeting. UNDP will continue to support national institutions to improve coherence between planning, budget programming, and the needs

related to achieving Sustainable Development Goals priority targets. Given the challenges in statistics, UNDP will support strengthening national capacities to collect, analyse and disseminate statistical data for monitoring and evaluating development policies, including disaggregated data on gender and disabilities. The expected results will be improved quality of public services, results-oriented policies, and efficient, accountable institutions.

19. UNDP will strengthen its partnerships with Belgium, France, the European Union, Germany, India, Japan, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States of America, as well as with the World Bank, AfDB, and the Islamic Development Bank ((IDB), particularly within the framework of the Sustainable Peace Initiative, as well as with South-South cooperation, the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office, and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. UNDP is a trusted partner whose experience in supporting electoral processes will strengthen partnerships with these stakeholders and consolidate its position in e-governance, conflict prevention and social cohesion. In partnership with UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women, UNDP will operationalize the common chapter of its Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, on gender equality and the improvement of data management for sustainable development.

III. Programme and risk management

20. The country programme will articulate how UNDP contributes to national priorities and reports to the Executive Board on the extent to which results relate to objectives and resources. The UNDP programme and operational policies and procedures and internal control framework articulate how managers are accountable at all levels. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with implementing the programme will be charged to the concerned funds through direct project costs. The office will adjust its structure to meet the operational requirements of the programme.

21. Execution of the country programme will be anchored in the Ministry of Planning and Development. National implementation will be the preferred modality, while direct implementation considered as needed. The use of harmonized instruments for operationalization and programming, such as joint programming and business operations strategies, will be promoted.

22. The selection of implementing partners will consider comparative advantage and effective delivery of results. In coordination with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will use the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers to manage fiduciary risks and build capacities of executing partners for, inter alia, results-based management. Accelerated procedures can be adopted as needed.

23. For ownership of the country programme and the UNDP exit strategy, national partners will be fully engaged in planning and management processes through steering and technical committees. Effective government leadership will be an enabling factor to efficient implementation and sustainability of results.

24. Programme implementation may be subject to the following risks: (a) insufficient qualifications and high turnover of public administration staff; (b) natural disasters; (c) strikes in public administration; and (d) low resource mobilization, especially government cost-sharing.

25. To mitigate those risks, UNDP will strengthen its resources mobilization strategy; diversify; and widen its funding and stakeholder base by developing partnerships with the private sector, foundations, international financial institutions, the Global Climate Fund, and non-traditional donors. UNDP will capitalize on the results of the development financing assessment and South-South cooperation. The management of security risks and those related to social conflicts will be based on the United Nations country team security risk assessment. UNDP will use risk monitoring as a tool for early warning, reporting and decision-making. Considering qualified human resources, UNDP will use the resources available for the two Sustainable Development Goals platforms to support operationalization of the Goals. UNDP will reinforce its partnerships with the ministries of planning, finance, and education to promote vocational training at all levels.

26. UNDP quality assurance and social and environmental standards will be applied to all projects, as will gender mainstreaming; the country office will achieve the 'gold gender seal' during the country programme cycle.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

27. Programme monitoring will be based on the Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework. Deliverables will be jointly monitored by implementing institutions, beneficiary representatives, and the country office through the steering and technical committees and joint field visits. Outputs and outcomes will be monitored through quarterly and annual reports. Indicators and their rating scales will be adapted when country-level indicators become available. UNDP will support data collection at the beginning of the programme to identify missing baselines, including for international multilateral agreements.

28. Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the evaluation policy and plan. A midterm evaluation of the programme will be carried out to inform its implementation and provide inputs for the next country programme. Project evaluations will be conducted when mandatory or as needed. Joint reviews and evaluations will be conducted with other United Nations organizations.

29. At least 5 per cent of programme resources will be allocated to monitoring, evaluation and data collection activities. The gender marker will be considered in planning, decision-making, reporting and investing.

30. Programme indicators will be collected according to gender, age, and geographical area, and disaggregated insofar as possible. The data collected will feed into the UNDP monitoring and knowledge-sharing system and communications for visibility. Together with the Government and other United Nations organizations, UNDP will mobilize partners to strengthen the national statistics system, particularly the National Institute of Statistics, to improve the quality and availability of data and Sustainable Development Goals indicators and better target programme beneficiaries. Research institutes and universities will collaborate in testing theories of change and innovative solutions throughout the country programme cycle.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Benin (2019-2023)

National priority or goal: Pillar 3 of the government action programme(PAG) – Improve the living conditions of the population				
UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP No. 1. By 2023, Benin's population, especially the most vulnerable, are more resilient and have a better quality of life through access to decent employment, food and nutrition security, clean energy, and the sustainable management of natural resources, the adverse effects of climate change, crises and disasters.				
Related strategic plan outcome (2018-2021, if known): Advance the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)**	**Major partners/ partnerships frameworks**	**Indicative resources, by outcome ($ thousands)**
Indicator 1.1. Monetary poverty rate Baseline – national: 40.1% (Urban: 36.7%; Rural: 44.1%) Target: To be determined (TBD) Indicator 1.2. Under-employment rate Baseline: 72.9% (women: 85.1%; men: 62.2%) Target: TBD Indicator 1.3. Per-capita household expenditure growth rate for the poorest 40% of the population Baseline: Target: TBD Source: INSAE	Enquête modulaire intégrée sur les conditions de vie de ménages (EMICoV) Every 3 years National Institute of Statistics and Economic Analysis (INSAE) EMICoV Every 3 years INSAE EMICoV, Human Development Report (HDR) Every 3 years INSAE	**Output 1.1. Marginalized groups, particularly underemployed youth and women are empowered to gain access to financial assets, benefit from sustainable jobs and develop entrepreneurship.** **Indicator 1.1.1.** Number of under-employed people accessing financial assets, disaggregated by target groups (a) women (b) youth (c) disabled[19] **Baseline:** (a) 140 (b) 935 (c) 0 **Target:** (a) 800 (b) 2,300 (c) TBD Data source: Monitoring reports Frequency of data collection: Annual **Indicator 1.1.2.** Extent to which integrated and operational systems are in place for public information on employment[20] **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 4 Data source: Monitoring reports Frequency of data collection: Annual **Indicator 1.1.3.** Number of under-employed people who found a job (including through business creation), disaggregated by target groups (a) women (b) youth (c) disabled	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment Ministry of Social Affairs and Microfinances Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) Ministry of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Employment Promotion Ministry of Mines and Energy Ministry of Decentralization Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIB) Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Communes Maison de la société civile Communes Agence nationale pour la promotion de l'emploi	**Regular 9,688** **Other 26,137**

[19] Data related to disabilities were not available for baseline and will be collected during programme implementation.
[20] 1=Not adequately; 2=Very partially; 3=Partially; 4=Largely

Indicator 1.4. Index of food insecurity Baseline: 9.6% (2017 global); 7% (2017 urban); 12% (2017 rural) Target: Source: INSAE Indicator 1.5. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area Baseline: 62% (2017) Target: TBD	Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis report Every 3 years INSAE Annual national report on climate change Every year Environment and Climate Office (DGEC)	**Baseline:** (a) 140 (b) 935 (c) 0 **Target:** (a) 750 (b) 1,950 (c) TBD Data source: Monitoring reports Frequency of data collection: Annual **Output 1.2. Marginalized groups, particularly underemployed youth and women, have improved technical capacity to access agricultural technologies adapted to climate change to improve their livelihoods and productivity.** **Indicator 1.2.1.** Number of beneficiaries of the programme using agricultural technologies adapted to climate change, disaggregated by target groups (a) women (b) youth (c) disabled **Baseline:** (a) 720 (b) 2,210 (c) 0 **Target:** (a) 1,500 (b) 3,500 (c) TBD (a) 1,500 (b) 5,000 (c) TBD Data source: Monitoring reports Frequency of data collection: Annual **Output 1.3. Solutions adopted for rural and urban populations to achieve access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy.** **Indicator 1.3.1.** Renewable energy penetration rate in the energy mix **Baseline:** 3.4% **Target:** 7% Data source: Système d'information de l'énergie Frequency: Annual (monitoring reports) **Indicator 1.3.2.** Proportion of households benefiting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access: (a) women-headed (b) in rural areas (c) in urban and peri-urban areas **Baseline:** (a) 4.1% (b) 1.14% (c) 6.99% **Target:** (a) 7% (b) 3% (c) 10% Data source: EMICoV/Demographic and health survey/ Multiple indicator cluster survey Frequency: Annual **Output 1.4. National and local institutions have improved technical and financial capacities for effective**	Agence nationale des petites et moyennes entreprises National Employment Promotion Office Centre de partenariat et d'expertise pour le développement UNDP, UNFPA, UNCDF, UNOPS, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, ILO, International Organization for Migration GEF, World Bank, IDB, Colombia, India, Japan	

		coordination of environmental interventions, ecosystem protection and disaster risk management. **Indicator 1.4.1.** Extent to which early warning system is maintained and effective.[21] **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 4 Data source: Monitoring reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.4.2.** Extent to which a multisector mechanism for sustainable land management is in place and effective [22] **Baseline:** 1 **Target:** 4 Data source: Monitoring reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 1.4.3.** Percentage of assets lost due to climate change, disaggregated by target groups (a) women (b) youth **Baseline:** (a) 5.0% (b) 10%) **Target:** ((a) 2.5% (b) 3%) Data source: Monitoring reports and HDRs Frequency: Annual		
National priority or goal: Pillar 1 of the PAG – Consolidate democracy, the rule of law and good governance				
UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP No. 2. By 2023, Benin's population have equal and inclusive access to effective, transparent and accountable institutions and modern public administration, at all levels, in a climate of peace and security, particularly related to access to justice respectful of human rights.				
Related Strategic Plan outcome (2018-2021, if known): Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
Indicator 2.1. Share of population whose most recent experience with public services has been satisfactory Baseline: Target (by sex and residential environment):	EMICoV Every 3 years INSAE	**Output 2.1. The Government, Parliament and the National Electoral Commission (CENA) have improved technical and operational capacities to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability.** **Indicator 2.1.1.** Number of electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive and credible elections	MJL Ministry of Public Service MPD, Ministry of Economy and Finance The Supreme Court The Constitutional Court National Assembly CENA	**Regular** **11,416** **Other** **2,817**

[21] 1=Not adequately; 2=Very partially; 3=Partially; 4=Largely
[22] 1=Not adequately; 2=Very Partially; 3=Partially; 4=Largely

Indicator 2.2. Share of inmate populatio awaiting trial Baseline: 2.1% (2014) Target (by sex and age):	[illegible] Tribunal de première instance Annual Direction de la programmation et de la prospective (DPP)/MJL	**Baseline:** 0 **Target:** 3 [illegible] Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.1.2.** Proportion of women (a) candidates in parliamentary and communal elections (b) in managerial positions in public administration **Baseline:** (a) 10% (2015) (b) 22% (2016) **Target:** (a) 20% (b) 30 % Data source: CENA, Report of PAG implementation Frequency: Annual	Nutrition and Food Council (CAN) NGOs Communes Social Watch Maison de la Société Civile CIB	
Indicator 2.3. Share of victims of violence in previous 12 months who reported the facts to competent authorities or other officially recognized dispute resolution mechanisms Percentage of adult population aged 18 and older subjected to violence within the last 12 months, by type (physical, psychological and/or sexual) Baseline: No data Target (by sex, department and disability):	Governance, peace and security report Annual Direction générale de la police republicaine, Ministère de l'intérieur et de la sécurité publique, DPP/MJL, INSAE	**Indicator 2.1.3.** Parliament has improved capacities to undertake inclusive, effective and accountable law-making, oversight and representation **Baseline:** No **Target:** Yes Data source: Parliament Frequency: Annual **Output 2.2. Ministry of Justice (MJL), the Supreme Court, and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and marginalized groups**	UNHCR, UNICEF, UNCDF, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNCDF, ILO, IOM World Bank, IMF, AfDB, European Union, Canada, German Cooperation, United States of America, Hanns Seidel Foundation	
Indicator 2.4: Ibrahim Accountability Index Baseline: 36.1/100 (2017) Target:	Ibrahim Index of African Governance Annual UNDP	**Indicator 2.2.1.** Existence of strengthened institutions and systems supporting fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations: (a) rule of law and justice (b) human rights **Baseline:** (a): No (b): No **Target:** (a): Yes (b) Yes Data source: MJL Frequency: Annual		
Indicator 2.5: Ibrahim Participation and Human Rights Index Baseline: 70.8/100 (2017) Target:	Ibrahim Index of African Governance Annual UNDP	**Indicator 2.2.2.** Number of people who have access to justice, disaggregated by sex: (a1) Total (a2) Male (a3) Female **Baseline:** (a1) 1,473,804 (a2) 719,739		

		(a3) 754,065 **Target:** (a1) 2,000,000 (a2) 976,709 (a3) 1,023291 Data source: MJL Frequency: Annual **Output 2.3. Ministries in charge of public services and national institutions are strengthened to use digital technologies and big data for improved public services and other government functions.** **Indicator 2.3.1.** Existence of frameworks that leverage digital technologies and big data for: (a) delivery and monitoring of services (b) public engagement (c) legal identity and civil registration **Baseline:**(a): No (b): No (c) No **Target:** (a) Yes (b) Yes (c) Yes Data source: Ministry of public services Frequency: Annually **Output 2.4. Capacities developed across the whole of government, including local government, to integrate the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement into development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), using innovative and data-driven solutions.** **Indicator 2.4.1.** Existence of development plans and budgets that integrate international agreements across the whole of government, including the local government: (a) 2030 Agenda (b) Paris Agreement **Baseline:** (a) No (b) No **Target:** (a) Yes (b) Yes Data source: Ministry of planning Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.4.2.** Existence of data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs: **Baseline:** No **Target:** Yes Data source: MPD		

		Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.4.3.** Level of implementation of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) harmonized public finance framework reforms **Baseline:** 52.9% **Target:** 100% Data source: WAEMU assessment reports Frequency: Annual **Indicator 2.4.4. Existence of an SDG acceleration platform to facilitate integrated and innovative solutions** **Baseline: No Target: Yes** Data source: Ministry of Planning Frequency: Annually **Output 2.5. National capacities strengthened for peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities** **Indicator 2.5.1.** National infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support, upon request **Baseline:** No **Target:** Yes Data source: MJL Frequency: Annual		